McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXI. SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1884. NUMBER 14

McKean County Miner

E. KNOX, Proprietor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mail with N. Y. & W. R. R. Depot Smethport at 10:45 a. m. and arrives at 2:30 p. m.

Mail with N. Y. & P. R. R. at Custard Station daily except Sunday at 8:30 a. m. and arrives at 5 p. m.

Mail to Lafayette Mills leaves at 12 m. and arrives at 2:30 p. m.

Mail to Keating Summit every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m. and arrives at 5 p. m.

Mail to Farnum will not be opened on Sunday. Intermediate between 12 m. and 5:30 p. m.

Office open every Sunday for delivery of mail from 12 m. to 1 p. m.

M. A. SPEARMAN, P. M.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

McKean Council, No. 106, F. & A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7 o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

W. D. BAILEY, W. M.

G. W. ARCHER, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. 126, meets every Friday evening at 7 o'clock, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Masonic Block.

JAS. E. BACKUS, M. W.

S. C. MALTBY, Recorder.

O. A. H.

Post No. 2, A. E. Sweet, Commander, meets every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Masonic Block.

A. E. Hughes, Adj't.

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Friday evening at Masonic Hall.

W. M. WORDEN, N. G.

W. H. WORDEN, Sec'y.

Church Directory.

METHODIST.—E. N. Richmond, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. every Sunday. Sabbath School immediately after morning services. Class Meeting at 12 m. Sunday. Prayer Meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. A. S. Thatcher's Meetings Friday evenings at 7 o'clock. Class Meetings on Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock.

EPISCOPAL.—P. M. Garvin, pastor. Preaching on third Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m. Communion services on Saturday before the first Sunday in every month. Ladies Society every two months. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. Benjamin McCandless, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Additional services at 4 p. m. on second and fourth Sunday of each month. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. P. Smith, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—J. C. Backus.
Chief Burgess—M. A. Spearman.
Council—A. E. Young, Wm. Kendall, A. E. Hughes, Sheridan Gordon, Ransom Beckwith, Wm. Hamer.
Constable—P. H. Wright.
School Directors—Jas. L. Gilmore, M. A. Morley, T. W. Simmons, J. C. Backus, M. E. Kinney, H. C. Wilson.
Assessor—Seth Griffis.
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Commissioners—J. C. Backus, A. G. Burbank.
Inspector of Gas—S. Norton.
Superintendent of Streets—D. A. Shoenbrunn.
Assessor—C. M. Smith.

Township Officers.

Justices of the Peace—A. G. Burbank, Smethport; Peter Kelly, Smethport.
Constables—Henry Rundle, Smethport; C. M. Keller, Smethport.
Member of Congress—J. W. Brown, Bradford.
State Senator—E. Kinney, Sr., Smethport.
Member of Assembly—Samuel Eastman, Smethport.
Township Auditors—E. Mayhew, Smethport; Sheriff—A. S. Wilcox, Bradford.
Prothonotary, &c.—John B. Sweeley, Smethport.
County Treasurer—C. M. Kennedy, Smethport.
Commissioners—A. T. Palmer, Dallas City, Ill.; B. Johnson, Bradford; A. Rhodes, Smethport.
County Clerk—John E. Mann, Smethport.
Jury Commissioners—S. C. Maltby, W. C. Black.
Auditors—A. E. Sweet, F. K. Hamilton, A. L. Brownell.
Coroner—S. A. Bishop.
Surveyor—J. H. Dunsby, East Smethport.
Deputies to Prothonotary—J. H. Dunsby, East Smethport; Assistant Prothonotary—E. A. Dunsmore, Bradford.
Deputy Sheriff—Samuel Eastman—M. C. Campbell.
Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Monday in January, May and September, and Third Monday of December.

Notaries.

Chairman—Robert E. Pattison.
Commissioner of Agriculture—Chauncey F. Black.
Auditor General—Jos. A. Stanton.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—Thomas J. Stewart.
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Secretary of Commonwealth—S. Gordon Attwater.

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Smethport, Dec. 24, 1883.

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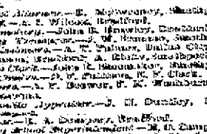
ROBT. C. GIBSON, Agent of the Trustees.

Smethport, Dec. 24, 1883.

F. C. PIERCE,



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Office in Pumpkin Hall,

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Miscellaneous.

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ALFRED STURDEVENT

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in the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.

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WHY DO YOU

Go away from home to

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BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.

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FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN,

And our work is WARRANTED to be of the most durable kind.

These goods are all handmade by ourselves and with ourselves material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.

CALL AT OUR SHOP and we will convince you that we can do better by you than can any factory in the country.

GLEASON & LEMMLER.

Smethport, Pa. April 13, 1877

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

The Want of a Reliable Diuretic

Which, while acting on the kidneys, will not irritate them, and a Cathartic which, while acting thoroughly, will not weaken the bowels, has been felt by physicians for years. Both of these desiderata are supplied in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Experience has shown that this vegetable preparation is the most reliable and effective remedy for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Kidney Complaint, Rheumatism, Nervousness, and Debility. For sale by all druggists generally.

Select Poetry.

If Mother Were Here.

My life is so weary,
So tinted and pale,
Each day brings its shadows,
Its mists and its rain.
There is no ray of sunshine,
My pathway to cheer,
But sorrow would vanish,
If mother were here.

Each hope for me blooming,
But blooms to decay;
Each joy that I treasure,
Soon withers away;
My dreams full of beauty,
In gloom disappear,
But soon all would brighten
If mother were here.

Oh! lay my poor head
In her dear lap once more,
And feel her soft fingers
Stray lovingly o'er,
And catch her fond whispers
And grieve not words of cheer,
But soon grief would vanish,
If mother were here.

How tender her tones were,
How loving and sweet,
As she told me of life,
And the trials I'd meet;
Yet little I feared them,
But little did fear,
For she was beside me—
My mother was here.

How flowers bloom above her,
And winds in the grass
Breathe low, solemn dirges,
As gently they pass;
And I'm left to mourn her
With many a tear;
O! earth were far brighter,
If mother were here.

Both of when this life's
Restless moments are passed,
And I go to abide
With the angels at last,
Among the rich joys
Which to heaven I'll share
Is another, sweet mother,
Who watch me there.

Mrs. J. J. F., Hutchison, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

A Narrow Escape.

Uncle Reuben Rossiter was sitting in the yellow autumn sunshine, his chair tipped back against the outside of the house, his spectacles balanced on the lumpy apex of his brain, while in his lap lay the newspaper, and old Rose, the bull dog, slumbered fitfully at his feet.

'It's been a good season for crops,' he soliloquized, 'and I haint no fault to find.'

Then, Uncle Reuben,' spoke out a saucy little voice from the pantry window, behind which his niece, Elsie, was busy washing milk-pans, 'I should think you might afford to give me the garnet cashmere dress that I've wanted so long.'

'Stuff, nonsense!' said Uncle Reuben, without turning his head. 'You don't need a dress.'

'Yes, I do, Uncle Reuben,' persisted Elsie.

'Girls are always thinking they need things,' said Uncle Reuben, 'when in fact they don't, not the least bit in the world.'

'I've had my Sunday gown for over three years, uncle,' said Elsie, 'and it is so rusty and faded that I'm ashamed of it.'

'My mother used to dye over all her old frocks and dresses in butternut bark, when they got a little off color,' remarked Uncle Reuben; 'and it is astonishing how nice they looked afterwards.'

'But this dress is worn out,' said Elsie. 'You can't dye an old dress into a new one.'

'Patch it up, then,' said Uncle Reuben, refilling the pipe which lay in his lap, and preparing for a comfortable smoke, 'I may, p'raps, get a new yoke of oxen this fall, and if I do I shan't her money to spend on dresses, and such like fal-lals.'

'But, Uncle—'

'There, there; that'll do,' said the old man, with a deprecatory motion of the hand. 'Girls shouldn't tease. I can't afford the dress, and there's an end on't.'

Elsie, however, was not disposed to give up the matter thus easily, and began—

'Uncle,' she pleaded, with a glow of indignation on her cheeks, 'when you say that you can't afford the dress, you say what is not true, and I know it!'

'Hoity-toity!' ejaculated Uncle Reuben.

'Because you've got ten thousand dollars in foreign government bonds,' went on Elsie. 'I found 'em this morning, in a leathern bag, up the chimney when I brushed down the soot with a broom.'

'What in this world were you doin' with the chimney?' demanded the old man.

'Why, it smoked so dreadfully last spring,' said Elsie, 'and I asked you for a chimney sweep, and you said chimney sweeps cost money. So I did as well as I could with a broom, and down came a coping brick, ten swallows' nests, about a bushel of soot, and your leathern bag. Here it is, Uncle Reuben.'

He received it somewhat sheepishly, muttering something about the bonds being meant for a provision for his old age, and not to fritter away in dresses and things.

'But, Uncle Reuben, why don't you put the papers in the bank?' suggested Elsie.

'That's just like a girl,' said Mr. Rossiter, 'as if all the papers hadn't been full of bank burglaries for the last two months.'

'Then give them to Lawyer Sanford to keep.'

'I don't like the way Lawyer Sanford treats his office business in the charge of them clerks and loafers,' said Reuben.

'But, uncle, you oughtn't to leave the bonds about the house in that sort of way,' said Elsie, earnestly. 'Suppose the rats should gut at them; suppose I had built a fire in the old chimney; suppose—'

'We won't suppose nothin' of the sort,' said Uncle Reuben, who had a goodly leaven of quiet obstinacy in his nature. 'Just you hand me the bonds, Elsie, and leave off askin' questions. I guess I'm able to look after my own affairs.'

Then children, Elsie said no more, but we will not deny that one or two quiet tears dropped from her eyes upon the milk-pans that she was diligently scalding in hot water. For Elsie was only a girl, after all, and it was not pleasant to her to go shabbier than her young mates.

Now there was a good deal of the magpie about Uncle Reuben Rossiter. He would have made a first-class miser if his nature had been one or two degrees more sordid; and as it was, he preferred to bury his bonds or hide them away in nooks and corners rather than to deposit them in any orthodox receptacle. Thus meditating he fixed on a new and novel hiding place for his wealth.

'I guess Elsie won't root 'em out of this,' he chuckled.

About a week subsequently, Uncle Rossiter went up in the garret with a candle. Elsie had gone to a 'seciable' at Squire Portray's. For Reuben's sister, the Widow Watkins, had come to stay a week and help about the fall cleaning, so that Elsie could be spared just at this time, for an evening or so of recreation.

'Go down safter, Malviny,' said Rossiter, 'and draw a pitcher o' cider, and I'll go up stairs for some o' 'em butternuts, and we'll have an old-fashioned evenin'.'

But presently the old man came tottering down stairs with a face as gray as ashes.

'Malvina,' said he, in a strange voice, 'where—where's the little wood stove that used to be in the northeast corner of the garret?'

'What, that old useless consarn!' said the Widow Watkins, who had been bringing some blown glass tumblers for the cider. 'Why, I sold it for old iron to a man with a junk wagon. I got twenty-seven cents for it—and Elsie said it wasn't of no more use, since its foundation cracked clean across, and the pipe rusted through in holes.'

'But—but there was some papers stuffed inside of it,' stammered Mr. Rossiter.

'Oh! yes,' said Mrs. Watkins, 'I burned 'em to kindle a fire under the wash-kettle!'

'Burned them!' Uncle Reuben let his head drop hopelessly between his hands on the table. 'Malvina, you've burned up everything I've got in the world!'

'Why, Reuben, what on earth do you mean now?' screamed his sister, nearly upsetting the cider pitcher in her panic.

But all that the old man could utter was:

'My bonds! My bonds! My ten thousand dollars! All burned up—all gone!'

When Elsie came home from Squire Portray's, at eleven o'clock, (people out in these quiet country regions did not follow the example of their dissipated city friends), she found Uncle Reuben stamping about the floor and tearing his hair like—like Edwin Forrest in 'King Lear,' while Mrs. Watkins sat hopelessly weeping in the corner, and the cider was unquaffed, neither were the brown-faceted butternuts cracked.

'Dear me!' Uncle and aunt, what is the matter?' said Elsie, looking in amazement from one to the other for a moment.

'I'm ruined!' shouted Uncle Reuben with a gasp, 'that's exactly what's the matter!'

'I've be-been and bu-burned up your uncle's bo-bonds!' faltered Aunt Watkins behind her pocket-handkerchief. 'Oh, dear! oh, dear! what shall I ever do!'

For a moment or two Elsie looked uncomprehendingly at them, and then she understood the state of affairs in a flash.

'Don't fret, uncle,' said she, consolingly. 'The bonds aren't burned at all. Don't cry, aunt. There isn't any harm done.'

'What!' bellowed Reuben, more in the 'King Lear' strain than ever. 'The bonds not burned!'

'No,' said Elsie, 'I found them when I was cleaning out the old stove. And I put them in the top drawer of the old mahogany bureau in the spare room. But if I hadn't been there, Aunt Watkins would have certainly burned them, without knowing what they were. Uncle, dear, do promise me that, hereafter, you will deposit them in the bank.'

'I will,' said Uncle Reuben, hoarsely, 'yes, I will, Elsie. Come here and kiss me, child. You have saved my little all; I declare, you have got more good sense than ever I gave you credit for.'

'Come here, and kiss me, Elsie,' said Aunt Watkins. 'I never should ha' held up my head again if I'd burned your uncle's bonds into dust and ashes.'

The next morning, just as soon as the sun rose red above the frozen hills, Uncle Reuben ate his breakfast, harnessed up old Dobbin, and, with the government bonds safely buttoned under his coat pocket, drove over to the nearest county bank and formally deposited them. When he came home Elsie was chopping apples for mince meat in the kitchen. He threw a bundle toward her.

'Catch it!' he said.

'What is it, uncle!' said Elsie, unrolling the parcel. 'Oh! I declare!—a garnet cashmere dress! Oh, uncle! what a lovely color!' And how good of you to buy it for me!'

'You have saved me more than that my dear,' said Uncle Reuben; 'and I now only wish I'd taken your advice before.'

Which was a good deal for Uncle Reuben Rossiter to say; for the man never yet lived who likes to confess that he has been in the wrong.—*Amy Randolph.*

Thousands of people have been benefited by Dr. Clendenning says one-third of all his prescriptions showed signs of Heart Disease; if you have it in any form, use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, $1 per bottle at druggists.

Juvenile Dictionary.

Bed time—Shuteye time.

Dust—Mud with the juice squeezed out.

Fan—A thing to brush the warm off with.

Fins—A fish's wings.

Ice—Water that sayed out in the cold and went to sleep.

Nest-egg—The egg that the old hen measures to make new ones.

Pig—A hog's little boy.

Salt—What makes your potato taste bad when you don't put any on.

Snoring—Letting off sleep.

Stars—The moon's eggs.

Wakefulness—Eyes all the time coming unbuttoned.

Conjugal Brutality.

'Charles, dear,' said a charming little literary lady to her husband the other evening, 'let me read you the opening chapter of my new and delightful novel.'

'Certainly,' he replied, 'I should be delighted.'

'Well, then, sit still and listen: "'It was evening. A huge, inky cloud—"'

'Blue ink?' interrupted Charles.

'No, sir.'

'Violet ink, mebbe.'

'No, it was—'

'Red ink, for instance.'

'Charles, you know—'

'Perhaps it was that delicate, fashionable mauve ink?'

'Now Charles, don't—'

'Mebbe it was green ink, like Arnold's copying fluid.'

'Why, you horrid creature, you! When I think of anything having an inky appearance, what impression does it make on you?'

'Same as a blotting pad my love. I take it all in. Go on with the harowing scene.'

'Charles you are a brute!' and then the little literary lady flounced out of the room, and Charles bawled after her:

'Come back, my love, I am sitting still.'

A True American.

There is a spice of irony in this somewhat extravagant description of a truly American trait:

'Why does that gentleman rise from his seat so quickly?'

'Because he gets out at the next station.'

'But we have not got near the station yet.'

'I beg your pardon. From an American point of view we are very near it. It is less than a mile away.'

'See, he rushes wildly toward the door; now he is on the platform. Is he not in danger?'

'The only danger he dreads is the danger of losing one-quarter of a second.'

'Ah, well, we are almost at the station now. Will he not wait till the train stops?'

'No. That would be a waste of precious time.'

'There he goes. Good heavens! he has fallen! The cars have run over him!'

'Yes; such things frequently occur in America; but, you know, where one man is killed half a dozen jump off trains successfully. The chances of death are only one in six, or thereabouts.'

'They have picked him up. His lips move. He is speaking.'

'Yes, he says, "I die a true American."'

Rushing in the Northwest.

A private banker in a town in Wisconsin received a call a few days ago from a stranger, who deposited ten dollars, and then turned around and asked the banker to lend him fifty dollars.

'Why, sir, I can't lend you money,' said the banker.

'I think you can. Take time for reflection.'

'I don't want to reflect upon the subject, sir!'

'Would a run on this bank damage you fifty dollars worth?'

'There will be no run here.'

'Suppose there was?'

'It is too absurd to suppose. Good day, sir!'

The stranger walked out doors, and the bank closed for the day. He entered a grocery and stated that he was a depositor, and asked if the bank was sound. He entered a dry goods store and inquired if the hard times might not pinch the bank. He entered a drug store and offered his certificate of deposit for ten dollars. He met a lawyer and inquired if a receiver had been appointed to look out for the interest of depositors. Next morning he was at the door of the bank, gesticulating and lamenting, and behind him were seventy or eighty citizens. Before noon the bank was cleaned out and its doors closed, and an ex-private banker was shipping out to avoid being strung up.

Could Never Expect Her to.

Two ladies entered a street car one day recently and took seats beside a lady well known to one of them. She gave her friend an introduction, and directly this one remarked:

'I think I saw you at the —— street church one Sunday recently.'

'Yes.'

'You seemed to be as much disgusted with the sermon as I, for I saw you were terribly uneasy.'

'Yes,' again.

'Did you ever hear a worse preacher in all your life?'

'Well, perhaps.'

'I never did, and I haven't been there since.'

The conversation then rattled off on some other subject; and by and by the two ladies got off.

'Wonder why she didn't agree with me about that preacher!' queried the one who had blasted him.

'Why, how could you expect her to? She is that very minister's wife!'

I was troubled with Chronic Catarrh and gathering in my head, was very deaf at times, had discharges from my ears, and was unable to breathe through my nose. Before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted I was cured, and to-day enjoy sound health.—C. J. Coffin, 923 Chestnut st., Field Manager, Philadelphia, Pa. House, Pa. (See ad.)

Her Secret.

What it was, Whom it Concerns and the Sequel.

'One moment, Ellen, before you go. I have a question to ask you.'

It was the young widower, Horace Maynard, who spoke, and the neat, pretty waiting maid paused upon the threshold of the library with respectful alacrity.

The gentleman had unexpectedly returned that evening to his palatial country-seat from the city whither he had gone to pass the winter in search of society and change of scene, leaving his little six-year-old daughter in charge of her governess at Shorthills.

It was nearly nine o'clock and Horace Maynard, chilled to the bone by his long drive from the station, had thrown himself into a deep easy chair before the library fire and ordered the maid, who had given him admittance, to bring him a glass of wine.

Having discharged the order, the girl was about to retire and leave her master to his thoughts and comforts, when he detained her by uttering the words above chronicled.

She paused, took a few backward steps, and fixed a look of inquiry upon the gentleman.

'You have said that my daughter and Miss Holly are both well?' he asked.

'Quite well, sir. Little Miss Eleanor never seemed better, and Miss Holly.'

'Has everything gone well during my absence?'

'Quite well, sir.'

'Has there been any visitors—callers?'

'No, sir;—er—that is, yes. One gentleman.'

'To see me?'

'No, sir,' displaying some confusion of manner.

'For whom, then?'

'Miss Holly, sir.'

'Miss Holly!' His hands gripped the velvet arms of his chair with sudden intensity: 'I thought she had no friends, scarcely an acquaintance; then checking himself; he added, with enforced composure: 'If Miss Holly has not retired, will you ask her to come to me?'

The maid was about to retire, when she said:

'The strange gentleman and Miss Holly seemed to have some trouble. He talked loud and seemed to threaten her. Poor Miss Holly was quite ill after he left.'

'That's enough!' was the impetuous rejoinder; 'ask Miss Holly to come here.'

Left to himself, Horace arose and paced to and fro in a state of no slight excitement.

'What does it mean!' he muttered; 'what mystery has she in her life! Six months ago I should not have cared what she did. Now she is all to me, I love her, and she shall—'

'You sent for me, Mr. Maynard!'

The low, melodious tones interrupted his bitter reverie with a positive shock. He turned, and the frown upon his handsome face gave place to a gleam of admiration and delight.

The spell of her presence had dissipated every vestige of suspicion, as hoar frost wilts before the ardent kisses of the sun.

He saw standing, hesitating and downcast, before him a rarely beautiful and stately woman in the full tide of her perfection.

Her sweeping costume of simple black set off the exquisite contour of her figure and threw into bold relief the marble-like pallor of her lovely features.

'Miss Holly!' Maynard exclaimed, advancing with outstretched hands, 'my arrival must be unexpected to you. Have you no word of welcome for me?'

She drew back in shuddering surprise, but could not escape giving him one slender, and ice-cold hand to press.

Having possessed himself of that hand, Maynard drew her into the room and seated her upon a divan, drooping down beside her in true lover fashion.

She instantly grew paler, if that were possible, and sat trembling like an aspen.

Without noticing her emotion, he continued:

'Miss Holly—Alice, look into my eyes, read my innocent soul! Tell me, can you not guess why I have journeyed back here in the depths of winter?'

'I cannot,' she faltered, 'unless to see your child.'

'Alice, the city is empty the whole world avoid, unless I am with you!'

'Mr. Maynard!'

'No, no! listen to me! Alice, I love you! I cannot live without you! I do love you, and would make you my wife—'

She snatched her hand from his clasp and staggered to her feet.

'Oh, silence!' she cried, pitifully. 'Do not speak to me like that! You have no right! As heaven is my judge you do me a wrong! I cannot be your wife!'

'Alice!'

He sprang to his feet, and as he did so she fled toward the open door.

As she reached the threshold a dark form—the form of a man—loomed before her, and with a piercing shriek, Miss Holly recoiled and grasped a chair for support.

'Good evening,' said the intruder, with calm suavity. 'Alice, my dear, present me to your friend.'

Bristling with anger and fury at this piece of impudence, Horace Maynard exclaimed:

'Who are you, sir!'

'Who am I?' retorted the stranger. 'Enlighten him, Alice; tell him who I am.'

Maynard turned his flashing eyes upon the shrinking governess, with all his worst suspicions ablaze in a moment.

'Miss Holly,' he demanded, 'who is this man?'

In a scarcely audible voice, the answer came:

'He is my husband!'

'Your husband! My God!'

In the interval of dead silence that seemed the intruder strode into the room and bowed.

Having stared at the unfortunate woman for some moments he said:

'Three nights ago I came here to demand money from that woman. She flatly refused to give me any. Had she complied with my request I would have gone away and left her in peace, but now I will have my revenge. She thinks me her husband. We were married it is true, but she saw fit to fly from me before we had left the altar an hour. She thought she did a smart thing. Ha! Ha! Had she known that I was already a married man, that I have a wife living at this moment, how would she have felt!'

'Oh, no, my dear, since you do not care to support me, you shall not claim the protection of my name. Good night, and good-bye for you. We are quits!'

He vanished as he had come, and only the loud closing of the outer door aroused Horace Maynard from his stupor of amazement.

'The man must be mad!' he said. 'Alice, darling, you are free!'

But she was wavering to and fro, and an instant later sank fainting in his arms.

Investigation proved that Miss Holly had been indeed tricked into a mock marriage.

The wretch had represented himself to be a man of wealth, and in order to mitigate the poverty of her parents' declining years, the girl had consented to a marriage from which her heart shrank in horror.

Soon after she had become the happy bride of Horace Maynard, one of the first good works of Alice's married life was to seek out the unhappy woman who had saved her from a doom more bitter than death and to alleviate her sufferings.

Thus her secret was solved, and today no more happy household queen reigns in the land than Mrs. Alice Maynard.

A Case of Misplaced Sympathy.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Among the families who excited much interest at the baby show last week was one which consisted of a deaf and dumb father and mother and a fine baby. The ladies were all pleased with the baby and much interested in the little mother, who smiled and watched her offspring with the tenderest solicitude. Some of the questions asked were very amusing, but an aunt of the baby acted as interpreter.

At a time when the museum was quite full some ladies passed in front of the group and studied them carefully. A young man was writing on slips of paper and passing them to the little mother, he also talked to her in the sign language.

'Poor fellow!' explained one visitor; 'he's her husband. Now you would never know to look at her that she was deaf and dumb, but you can see his affliction in his face.'

'How so?' asked another lady, studying the mobile features of the unconscious young man.

'Why, look at his mouth! See how dumb he looks.'

'I have often thought,' remarked another, 'that if people would convey their intelligence through the lips, the dumb would be able to answer and express their thoughts much easier than by the sign method.'

'Oh, that is an old plan,' said the first speaker. 'The labial language is well understood by them; watch me now,' and she turned upon the young man, who was caressing the baby, and looked him steadily in the face, at the same slowly articulating and touching her lips:

'D-o y-o-u u-n-d-e-r-s-t-a-n-d m-e?'

'Perfectly,' replied the man. 'You needn't shout. I can hear distinctly.'

'Who are you?' gasped the woman.

'One of the managers. I can use the sign language if you prefer it. I learned it some years ago.'

At that moment the real husband and the father of the pretty baby came up and the interested ladies made a speedy exit.

Why a Husband Drew Forth his Wallet.

'I haven't seen your pet dog for several days,' said a Somerville husband to his wife.

'No, the fact is, I have given him away.'

'Why, you needn't have done that. You know I had no particular objection to him.'

'Oh, I know that; but I thought it was not right for me to have a pet dog about the house when I have such a good husband to lavish my affections upon.'

The husband sank into a chair with a sigh.

'How much do you want, Mary?' he asked, as he drew his wallet from his pocket; 'it can't be a sealskin sacque, for winter is nearly gone.'

'No,' she said, 'it is not a sealskin sacque; but I would really like a new silk for the spring, and you know it's got to be bought and made, and all that.'

'Now,' he said, as he handed her the money, "what proof of your affection will you give me when you want another dress, since you have given away your dog?'

'Oh,' she sweetly replied, 'I've given the dog to my sister, and I can get him back again.'

Incipient Consumption.

Coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c., are all the results of neglect or exposure, and must have prompt and effective remedies to remove them. Croup and whooping cough cause great suffering because an effective remedy is not at hand. Why then leave yourself and children exposed to danger and death, when Hamilton's Cough Balsam will relieve all of these and prevent disease, such as pneumonia, inflammation of

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

[Illegible] Democratic Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, April 30th, 1884, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of selecting [illegible] to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 3, 1884, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The basis of representation will be as follows, under the apportionment of 1881, which is the ratio of one delegate for each 1,000 votes and a majority fraction thereof, and one additional delegate for each county which cast 500 votes for Governor in 1882:

Bradford 3
Clinton 1
Elk 1
McKean 2
Potter 1
Tioga 2
Warren 1

The Republican State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, April 30th, 1884, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of selecting [illegible] to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 3, 1884, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The basis of representation will be as follows, under the apportionment of 1881, which is the ratio of one delegate for each 1,000 votes and a majority fraction thereof, and one additional delegate for each county which cast 500 votes for Governor in 1882:

Bradford 3
Clinton 1
Elk 1
McKean 2
Potter 1
Tioga 2
Warren 1

Under the call of the National Committee the several counties are entitled to the following number of delegates in the National Convention:

Bradford 6
Clinton 2
Elk 2
McKean 4
Potter 2
Tioga 4
Warren 2

Under the call of the State Committee the several counties are entitled to elect delegates-at-large and district delegates, and select candidates for presidential electors. Thus the several counties are entitled to the following representation in the State Convention to be held in Harrisburg, April 30th, 1884, to select delegates to the National Convention, and to nominate candidates for presidential electors:

Bradford 6
Clinton 3
Elk 3
McKean 6
Potter 3
Tioga 6
Warren 3

The following rules were also adopted by the State Committee:

The organization, National Committeeman and State Committee shall continue for the ensuing year, and vacancies occurring therein shall be filled by the remaining members of the committee from the State, county or district from which the vacancy occurs.

The delegates-at-large shall be chosen by a mass convention, called in accordance with the rules of the party published notice, and each mass convention shall elect the chairman, secretary and such other officers as may be necessary for the meeting of the State Committee.

The chairmanship of the various Congressional districts shall have the option of electing the delegates at separate popular delegate conventions, or district mass conventions, and held at such time and place within the district as the majority of the State Committeemen in the district may determine, but no convention shall be chosen in the manner and at the time provided for the district conventions, unless notice of such election shall be given in the call for the district conventions. All district delegates to be appointed by the different district conventions.

No delegate shall be allowed from each county, except from the district of Columbia, arbitrarily chosen.

Each delegation shall be given to the National Committee, accompanied by full postal address of the person or persons to whom such notice is to be sent, and preference in the order of hearing and determining contests shall be given, by the Committee, according to the dates of the organization of such delegations as shall be certified by the National Committee.

By order of the Republican State Committee.

THOS. V. COOPER, Chairman.

Attest: [illegible]

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

The republican delegates of the several congressional districts of Pennsylvania are requested to send delegates from each county of said districts to the following delegate conventions to be held at the Black Bear Hotel in Williamsport, in said district, on TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing two district delegates and two alternates to the republican national convention to be held in Chicago, June 3, 1884, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the conventions. Under the missouri rules each county of the district is entitled to three delegates in the district conventions.

Bradford, March 26, 1884.

A. P. BANNON,
Chm. McKean Rep. Co. Com.
GEO. W. BENNETT,
Chm. Potter Rep. Co. Com.
W. A. CROSBY,
Sec'y Potter Rep. Co. Com.
B. W. SIMMONS,
Chm. Cameron Rep. Co. Com.
HARRY BAXTER,
Chm. Tioga Rep. Co. Com.
S. S. BROWN,
Chm. Lycoming Rep. Co. Com.

Among the announcements in the Franklin *Citizen Press* is that of Hon. Wm. Clarke for the legislature. Mr. Clarke represented Venango county in the house a few years ago and made a creditable record. His friends in this section of the state would be glad to see him returned.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Atlanta *Constitution* by the name of Howell, recently interviewed old man Tilden on the subject of his nomination by the democrats for the presidency. In that interview Mr. Tilden stated positively that he would not allow his name to be used in connection with the nomination. This increases the Standard oil company's chance immensely.

A PROMINENT southern democrat said the other day to Mr. Keim, the Washington correspondent of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, that "the same class of fellows who led the south into secession in 1860, are leading us to destruction now. All the troubles we have had in the south have come from these northern doughfaces who set out with great professions of popular support and sympathy at the north, and promptly wind up by leaving us in a hole."

AT THE recent republican county convention in Fayette county, State Treasurer Bailey and our handsome friend Kemble were severely sat down upon by the republican yeomanry of that county. They thought they were making a fight for delegates to the county convention, but when the votes were counted their delegates were "nowhere." Judge Ewing, a devoted Blaine man, in the choice of the county for delegate to Chicago.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: "That the conviction has grown that Fitz John Porter has been punished out of proportion to his offenses with greater [illegible] force." The conviction of the people who fought rebels during the war is, that Fitz John Porter was responsible for the slaughter of thousands of men and the contamination of the war so long a year. Those same people think he should have been hung for his treasons, and they have no sympathy with republicans who at this late day are engaged in excusing his infamous conduct.

JAMES D. BRADY, who is collector of internal revenue for the Richmond district, Virginia, says that General Hancock will go to the national republican convention as the head of the Virginia delegation. That he will cordially support the nominees of that convention, and that those nominees will carry Virginia if proper support is extended to the party in that state. There is no reason why such support should not be given the Virginia republicans and their gallant allies. The first break in the "solid south" can be made in old Virginia this year, with a few well energetic canvass. It is to be hoped such a contest will be made, and that the Bourbons will be given to understand in advance that they will have a monopoly of the shot-gun business.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

In another column we publish by request a call for a county [illegible] conventions to select delegates to a prohibition state convention. We do not know that our prohibition friends, who are as much republicans, propose again this year to aid the democracy by running separate prohibition tickets. Still however that may be, we are glad to present for the benefit of all temperance republicans the remarks of S. C. Derrick, of Alfred Centre, on the occasion of the formation of a prohibition league in that place. It is well known that Allegany county is not only strongly republican, but the temperance element is largely predominating in the party. The most solidly republican stronghold in the county is Alfred Centre, the seat of Alfred University. Temperance and sobriety is part of the religion of the people. They are radical in all things that they believe to be right and are especially radical on the liquor question. The writer of this knows the people well, is well acquainted with Mr. Derrick, and knows him to be a gentleman of thought, coolness and the purest principles. As the Cuba *Journal* well says: "These words come from a man whose character gives them honest weight, from a community in which republicanism and temperance have gone hand in hand for years. A statement of the matters described could hardly be clearer, more logical, more forcible, we have never seen. They set forth in just the proper light, the political duty of men believing in both republicanism and prohibition, and are especially timely in this presidential year when many deeply interested in the latter have been led to forget their obligations to the former and threaten it with destruction and wreckage."

We hope all our readers will give Mr. Derrick's remarks a careful and thoughtful perusal. He says:

"I am a republican and have never belonged to any other political party. I was also a temperance man and have always been one. Republican principles and temperance principles are alike, my principles. I cannot abandon either, but am in conscience bound to maintain both. As a good and faithful citizen I am obliged to give my influence and vote in favor of whatever the public welfare requires and against whatever tends to evil. I have no right to turn my back upon one public interest or class of interests and confine myself to the support of any single interest. The republican party has not yet finished its work. It came into existence and power as the servant of the best intelligence and the highest moral principle of the American people. It has established the fact of national unity, and done what it could to give liberty and equal rights to all citizens. It cannot disband now. It must complete what it has undertaken and protect what it has accomplished so long as any party or power stands ready to undo its work, and until it is replaced by an organization with higher aims and broader (not narrower) scope. I do not agree with those who find fault because the republican party has not yet become a radical prohibition party. Parties are composed of individuals, and their character is the aggregate character of their membership. If the republican party has not yet become a prohibition party in its efficiency because the friends of prohibition are not numerous enough to control its action or have not exercised the power they have. Whatever man of high moral principle remains in it helps to give it character, direction, strength. Whoever abandons it, weakens it. If the temperance men in their impatience organize an independent, opposing party, they abandon in a large degree their responsibility to all political issues save this one, and increase an ultra position on which they must expect to be a hopeless minority. If they organize within the republican party, as they have an unquestioned right to do, they remain at the post of duty, and the source of power, and with patience can accomplish their whole purpose. So I say let temperance men organize and work inside of the republican party. Let them agree among themselves upon men and measures and methods. Let them send good and true men to the legislature, and elect executive officers who will enforce such excise laws as we have and such better ones as we may be able to get. Let there be no needless division of counsels and waste of strength, but unity and success."

THE Pittsburg *Post* seems to think that Wharton Barker, or no other Pennsylvanian will be appointed to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Minister Hurst, as the representative of this government, at the Russian court, if some citizen of New York should decline the position. It says: "General Arthur cannot be accused of neglecting his own state in making foreign appointments. Of the thirty-four envoys extraordinary and ministers resident New York has ten, all but one of whom were appointed by Arthur, to wit: France $17,500; Italy, $12,000; China, $12,000; Guatemala, $10,000; Belgium, $7,500; Persia, $5,000; Portugal, $5,000. Mr. Morton, at Paris, was also appointed by Garfield. Besides these, New York has forty-three foreign appointments, generally the best, with salaries ranging from $1,000 to $6,600. Of these Arthur appointed twenty-five and Garfield eight. The others with few exceptions, came down from Grant and Hayes. New York has fully one-sixth of the foreign appointments of all grades, and decidedly the cream. Pennsylvania has sixteen foreign appointments."

THE Waterbury *American*, standing republican paper of Connecticut, makes the following sensible suggestion as to the true mission of the prohibition party, and one which the sincere friends of temperance could profitably follow: "Without doubt society needs to be a corner; without doubt society would be better off without it; but the true mission of the prohibition party is, to educate society up to a realizing sense of the danger, and then induce society to take measures for its own relief, not to endeavor, by assuming a menacing attitude, to compel recognition from party, and through the party in power force society to take a step it is not prepared to take, and which it will renounce at the first opportunity."

M. S. Brown, chairman of the republican county committee of Lycoming county, in a recent letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, endeavors to excuse the position taken by the republicans of that county for opposing a district convention for the selection of delegates to Chicago, on the ground that there is a disagreement in the district as to the basis of representation. He says:

I am satisfied that there is a well-settled feeling in the public mind in favor of electing delegates to the national convention by popular conventions, to be held within the congressional districts. But in this district we are confronted with one difficulty which up to this time has prevented any agreement in favor of holding such a convention, viz., that of agreeing upon a basis of representation of the different counties in such a convention.

Our district is composed of the following counties, viz: Lycoming, Tioga, McKean, Potter, Cameron and Sullivan. The basis of representation to the state convention, as already fixed and established, is Lycoming, three; Tioga, two, and each of the other counties one delegate each. Tioga county, early in the campaign, held a meeting of her county committee, and they passed resolutions demanding that in all future congressional conventions the representation should be based upon the republican vote, and directing their county to elect seven delegates to the convention to be held within the district; the McKean county committee directed the election of three delegates to a district convention, and the Cameron county committee has taken similar action. Each of the two last named counties have but one delegate to the state convention.

If Mr. Brown knows anything about the population of this district, he knows that so far as this county is concerned, his basis of representation would be grossly unjust. McKean county is entitled to two members of the legislature, which would give us two delegates to the state convention, but owing to the failure of an apportionment we are only allowed the representation we are formerly had. Under his proposition the 5,[illegible] republican voters of Lycoming would have three times the representation in a state convention that the 5,000 republican voters of McKean would be allowed. He would give his 5,000 republicans a third more strength in the selection of delegates to Chicago than the 5,000 republicans of Tioga county will have. So far as Lycoming county is concerned this proposition is undoubtedly entirely satisfactory, but if insisted upon it may result in forcing the four republican counties of the district to unite for protection. In discussing the basis of representation Mr. Brown says:

The basis of representation in both our state and national conventions is based upon the number of senators and representatives, or indirectly upon the population and not upon the party vote. Lycoming county feels that she is entitled to, at least, as many delegates with her population of only 35,000.

Why should the 6,000 democrats of Lycoming county have any voice in a republican convention? Will they vote for the men nominated in that convention? Have they any other interest in those candidates than to work and plot for their overthrow? This whole principle of representation on the basis of population is the most preposterous in American politics, and should be discarded forever.

The republicans of this county favor a district convention at which delegates to the national convention shall be designated. They have named three gentlemen to represent this county in such convention, following the principle of representation which has been in vogue in this district for the ten years of its existence. Potter and Cameron counties have decided upon the same course and for this convention we believe Tioga will finally agree to follow suit. At all events, a convention should be held, where the question of representation can be settled, and if the republicans of Lycoming prevent the convening of a convention, upon them will rest the responsibility.

The absurdity of giving the selection of delegates to the national convention to a sub-division of the state convention is shown by the *Tioga Agitator* in a recent article, from which we extract the following:

McKean, Potter and Tioga constitute the Twenty-fifth senatorial district, and will have one senatorial delegate. Lycoming and Sullivan make up a part of the Twenty-fourth senatorial district, which will also have one delegate in the state convention. Cameron is a part of the Thirty-eighth senatorial district, which will also have one delegate.

In the delegate from the Thirty-eighth senatorial district, representing only Cameron county in this congressional district, to have a vote in electing delegates from our congressional district? Those who oppose the local district convention claim that he is. If he is, then he may cast one vote for this congressional district, although he may not reside within it, one vote in the Twentieth district for Elk county and one vote in the Twenty-fifth district for Clarion and Forest counties. And the delegate from the Twenty-fourth senatorial district may vote in our congressional district for Lycoming and Sullivan and in the Eleventh congressional district for Columbia and Montour. In fact, these two senatorial delegates—possibly neither of them a resident of the district, and both of them representing but little more than one-third of the republicans of the district—may, in the state convention, hold the balance of power and determine the competition of our delegation at Chicago.

These facts demonstrate once more the utter absurdity and injustice of the present make-up of our state convention, which gives Cameron, Lycoming and Sullivan, with 6,277 republican voters, two senatorial votes and seven votes in all, while McKean, Potter and Tioga, with 11,153 republican voters, have but one senatorial vote and five votes in all, and which enables the senatorial delegate, representing but 1,670 republicans, to cast three votes for district delegates to the national convention. They also show the republicans of the district, who wish to be represented in the national convention this time, the necessity for holding a convention within the district in accordance with the rules of the national committee.

WILLIAM WINDOM, of Minnesota, will have returned from Europe by the time the national republican convention assembles.

ISN'T it about time the interviewing business ceased? A representative of the New York *Times* pretended to have interviewed General Grant, at Old Point Comfort, the other day, in which the General's views were elaborately stated as to the issues which would be prominently before the people in the presidential campaign and as to the probable successful candidates before the republican convention. A few days after this reported interview General Grant wrote to a friend in New York in which he denied the reported interview in regard to the forthcoming contest at Chicago as being between Blaine and Arthur. He says: "I have had no interview with anybody."

CHAIRMAN COOPER publishes a long double leaded editorial in his paper of this week (the Keokuk *American*) giving substantial reasons why Blaine can best succeed as the republican candidate for president. The article is a strong endorsement of Blaine and the reasons why he can best succeed are cogently and forcibly put. Mr. Cooper's position as chairman of the republican state committee and the fact that he is not prone to jump at conclusions lastly or record his opinions upon the party, gives to his position more than ordinary weight and significance. We regret that we received the paper too late to be able to publish the article entire in this issue.

IN another part of to-day's paper we publish a call for a congressional district convention, signed by the republican chairmen of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Tioga and Lycoming counties, to be held in Williamsport, April 15th, to elect two district delegates, and two alternates, to the Chicago national convention. Sullivan has thus far refused to join in the call, but will probably do so since Lycoming has set the example. It makes little difference, however, whether she comes in or stays out. The call was first published in the Wellsboro *Agitator* without the signature of the Lycoming chairman, but as he has since receded from his position we append his name. It is cause for congratulation that the matter is now amicably arranged.

IN his testimony before the Springer committee Wayne Mac Veagh gives a most flimsy excuse for abandoning the star route prosecutions. He had inaugurated them and he acknowledges that President Arthur plead with him to remain and press them to a final conclusion. He also testifies that he had employed Benj. H. Brewster to assist in the prosecution, but he declined to remain in the cabinet, because it was "evident that the administration of Mr. Arthur was in sympathy with the accused." And yet President Arthur appointed his principal assistant, Mr. Brewster, his att'y general, and the men who Mac Veagh had employed to assist in the prosecution were retained by his successor. Does that look like sympathy with the accused? A great many intelligent lawyers of the country believe that Mr. Mac Veagh discovered that a conviction of the star route criminals was difficult if not impossible to effect, and that he withdrew from the cases in order that the odium of failure might not fall upon him.

WE already have so many engaged in farming that we have an immense surplus to dispose of. The demand for this surplus is threatened with extinction. The wheat fields of Austria, of the Soudan and of India are now drawn upon by Europe, and the demand for American wheat must grow less. Even free traders will admit this. It were folly, then, to do anything at this juncture that must drive more Americans to the fields. While it is indirectly done to a large extent, the American farmer is no less effectually protected than is the manufacturer. Every person that can be kept profitably employed in the shops is a customer of farm products; he is the patron of the farmer; but the day he is sent away from the mill or factory he becomes the farmer's competitor, and as such helps to swell the volume of farm products and to run down the price.—Indianapolis *Journal*.

AN intelligent correspondent of the *Press* propounds the following pertinent question in relation to Mr. Randall:

I would like to ask the question: How can a good protectionist be for the last twenty years hoping, praying and waiting for a democrat president riding a free trade plank? Does he not know that such a victory would be a free trade victory? Furthermore, if Mr. Randall's viewsare so little with him that he can lay them on the shelf for some more convenient time, and go to working and praying for free trade candidates (I care not to what party they belong), I denounce him as a traitor to the principles he professes and a wolf in sheep's clothing to American industry, by which I make my livelihood.

Our correspondent has undoubtedly struck the key-note of the situation. A democratic victory next fall will be essentially a free trade victory. Mr. Randall, however honest he may be in the position he occupies, nor no other democrat, will be able to stem the current. To secure votes for the Morrison bill, principle and everything else has been sacrificed. It is strange that sincere protection democrats do not see that after election they will be sacrificed, with the industries they represent.—Phila. *Press*.

Looking over the political situation in Washington, wrote to the Journal of that city as follows: "In my opinion the next campaign is not to be won for any man. I mean no man politically. High-Spey is going to be elected. The business men of the country, the leaders of its enterprise, its industries and its material interests are becoming aroused as they have seldom been, and they will insist that the nominee shall be a level-headed and trustworthy man." This is undoubtedly a terse and correct description of the situation. The presidential canvass soon to open will be pre-eminently a business man's campaign. It would probably have taken that character in any event, but the course of the democrats in insisting upon an uncalled for agitation of the tariff question has removed all doubt about the matter. The business interests cannot stand by idly while values are unsettled and the industries of the country are injured. We may expect, therefore, in this presidential canvass a more hearty participation of the men of affairs than the nation is accustomed to witness.

It is fortunate that there is an organization through which the business interests can work. The republican party, by its record, has proved itself worthy of the confidence of this element. Under republican control the government was carried safely through a financial crisis almost unparalleled in severity and duration. The credit of the nation was preserved and every dollar of its obligations provided for. And to-day the business interests would feel safe with the election to the presidency of any one of the candidates mentioned by the republican party. The explanation of this is simple enough. It is the party that directs the policy of the government, and not the man who happens to be in the white house. With Sherman, Blaine, Edmunds, Arthur or Logan in the executive chair at Washington there would be no fear of business instability, because the political organization that would stand behind every one of these men has shown itself competent and trustworthy in the management of the nation's finances. So, as far as the business interests are concerned, it matters little which of the republican candidates receives the nomination.

The situation in the democratic party is far otherwise. There are a few men in the organization, it is true, who emerged with honor from the financial stress of a few years ago. It was the hope alone in 1876 that Tilden would be able to control his party that gave him the support he received. But there is no other democrat who towers so high above his party to-day, and consequently no candidate it presents can offer the security the business interests demand. The vast majority of the organization is known to hold financial views that all history has proved to be dangerous. And, however clean may be the record of the man the democrats nominate for president, the country knows that he will have to carry out the policy advocated by the majority of the organization that sustains him. The republican party, however, will ask for the support of the business interests, not because it has nominated any particular candidate, but because its financial record of a quarter of a century shows that it can be trusted to do what is best and right for the working-man and the business man alike.—Phila. *Press*.

THE Fitz John Porter bill has passed. The verdict of the loyal people, pronounced after careful inquiry and at a time when the facts upon which it was based were fresh, has been set aside. The testimony of rebels and traitors has been accepted, and the sympathy of rebels wrought out in votes restores him to his place in the army. The only satisfaction left to the people who suffered by his worse than treason is in this, that the man who was condemned when the nation was passing through its sea of blood will, notwithstanding this patching verdict, always bear a reputation analogous to that borne by Benedict Arnold. The senate ought at least to have called before its committee some of the Maine witnesses and learned whether there was anything or nothing in what was reported of them. But this would not have comported with the determination of the pardoned ex-rebels in congress. That some republicans voted for the bill may be accepted as a further evidence of the sentimentalism that now pervades certain portions of the party. We presume that the president will sign it. He can scarcely do anything else. The men of the north who during the war rejoiced over rebel victories will be jubilant. They will see only justice in the verdict as they used to see only patriotism in successful treason.—Harrisburg *Telegraph*.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE present democratic congress will be remembered for what it didn't do.

RANDALL'S boom for the presidency is beginning to assume shape in Pennsylvania.

CONGRESS aims, apparently, to do as little as possible and to be a long while about it.

IT would appear that the free traders and the whiskey ring have formed a combination.

WHEN Jefferson Davis, in a little speech to the Mississippi legislature the other day, announced that he was still unrepentant, he was cheered.

IT looks very much as if the contest at the start of the republican presidential nomination at Chicago will be narrowed down between Blaine and Arthur.

COL. MCCLURE, of the Philadelphia *Times*, declares that the democratic party is doomed to defeat and in this case we are willing to accept his prophesy.

CONGRESS might profitably take lessons from a Methodist conference in the way of transacting business. The latter do more in a week than congress accomplishes in a month.

A CALL has been issued for a national convention of anti-monopolists to be held in Chicago on May 14th to nominate a presidential ticket. Chicago appears to have an unusual attraction for national conventions.

THE gulf between the protective and the free trade factions in the Alabama democracy is growing wider daily. The protectionists assert that if the next democratic state platform favors free trade they will bolt and try the issue before the people.

DEMOCRATIC incompetence in congress is said to have impressed Governor Waller, of Connecticut, so strongly during a recent visit to Washington, that he predicted a republican majority in his state of 5000 next fall.

AS usual, the democrats in congress are fighting the post office department and the appropriation bill which has just passed the house, against the protest of the republicans, will weaken the service if it should become a law.

WHEN John S. Wise's father hung John Brown every northern doughface gloried in his energetic administration of the law, but when John S. Wise has the courage to break through the traditions of the Virginia bourbons by voting the republican ticket and refusing to fight a duel with a drunken blackguard, every northern copperhead shouts coward and traitor.—Harrisburg *Telegraph*.

UNDER the present arrangement of the congressional districts in Kentucky, the republicans are reasonably sure of carrying two districts, and have good prospects in two other districts. The democrats think this too liberal an allowance, and the present legislature is considering a proposition to rearrange matters so that the democrats will have ten districts and the republicans one district only.

QUITE a remarkable incident in a murder case has just occurred in New Hampshire. Last week a jury at Dover found Prosper Boudoir, a French Canadian, guilty of the murder of Edward Grant, of Great Falls. Monday afternoon, before the convicted man had been sentenced, his son, Desire Boudoir, a young man of 20 arrived from Canada, declared his father innocent of the crime, and confessed himself the murderer.

IN the opinion of the Richmond *Dispatch* the renomination of Arthur would offer about the only opportunity the democrats will have of electing a president this year. It says: "The nomination of Mr. Arthur would please the democrats more than it would the bulfdred republicans. It would insure an unexciting campaign. It would render it possible for the democrats to elect the next president of the United States, despite the folly of their action on the tariff question."

THE evidence seemed overwhelming against Edward Johnson, a colored man on trial for burglary in Batavia, O. His trial had lasted four days, and the audience in court thought him sure to be convicted. He asked permission to speak, and talked for forty-five minutes. He fairly forced to pieces the state's net-work of evidence, plunged most of the jurors in tears, amazed the court, captivated the audience and made a speech which the Cincinnati papers say has no parallel in rude eloquence since the days of Chief Red Jacket. He was acquitted.

THE republicans are in too small a minority to adopt the methods of the bull-dozer or pursue the shotgun policy. But the mere manifestation of solidity of preference is an effect produced by some cause which in itself is more or less detrimental to the best interests of the whole country, and is, therefore, to be deplored. Neither a solid south nor a solid north, a solid east nor a solid west, is wanted in this country, and it is to be hoped President Arthur's friends will grove to be mistaken in claiming the solid support of that section for their candidate.—Cleveland *Herald*.

GUBERNATORIAL salaries are not particularly attractive or tempting to successful business or professional men. New York and Pennsylvania pay their governors the largest salaries—$10,000—and the amount in other states ranges from that figure down to $1,500. Illinois and California pay $6,000; Colorado, Kentucky, Nevada and New Jersey, $5,000; Maryland, $1,500; Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas, $4,000; North Carolina, Kansas, Iowa, Georgia and Arkansas, $3,000; Connecticut, Delaware and Maine, $2,000; New Hampshire, Michigan and Vermont, $4,000; Oregon, $1,500.

WE favor the republican nominee at Chicago, because the party favors protection; the development of the internal resources of our state; the general enhancement of the value of our lands, and the enrichment of our people. On the other hand, the present day, negro killing and law-violating democracy favor free trade, which means putting iron, salt, lumber and other native productions of Virginia on the free list, with no tariff of account; and thus, by competition, by imports from abroad, to have our valuable internal wealth remain undeveloped. Republicanism, then, is home protection, while democracy is the protection of strangers and the alien.—Richmond *Whig*.

None But First-Class Goods.

In Watches, Jewelry and Silverware one should have the best or none. Messrs. TRUNLY & CO., Chicago, are making a speciality of fine goods, and if you need anything in Watches, in dust and water proof cases, Solid Silver or Triple Plated Ware, Solid Gold or Rolled Gold Jewelry, send to Shurly & Co., they will send a single article at the dozen price. They are vouched for and endorsed by the United States Express Co., American Express Co., Southern Express Co., F. W. Palmer, Postmaster of Chicago, Gen' Geo. C. Smith, Ex-State Treasurer, and many others. Goods sent on approval, with privilege of examination, enabling you to do your purchasing at home. Remember, Shurly & Co., 77 State St., Chicago, Ill. SEND FOR THEIR NEW AND BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Nov. 29 83 4m.

MISCELLANEOUS

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

ROONEY'S MARKET

—FOR A—

Nice Piece of Meat

Fresh, Salt or Smoked,

—FOR—

FRESH & SALT FISH

—AND FOR ALL—

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

I will also pay the highest price for

VEAL AND HIDES

CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF

Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st.

J. F. ROONEY.

MASONIC HALL

FURNITURE STORE!

Specht & Sasse

We are now settled in our new store and are prepared to furnish the people of this vicinity and county with

FURNITURE

of all kinds and of

PRICE AND QUALITY

to suit the purchaser.

Undertaking in all its branches.

Full and Complete Line of

WALL PAPER!

Constantly on Hand.

Friends and patrons are invited

CALL AND SEE US

in our location, and

Look at our Stock

SPECHT & SASSE,

Main St., Smethport, Pa.

The Best

Meat and Vegetable

MARKET!

—IN—

SMETHPORT

I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c.

—ALSO,—

VEGETABLES

IN THEIR SEASON.

A Full Line of

CANNED GOODS

Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.

C. W. WILLIAMS.

Main Street, - - Smethport, Pa.

WAGON,

Carriage and Blacksmith Shop,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

Wm. Masser, - Prop'r.

HORSESHOEING!

A SPECIALTY.

The Greatest Care Taken in Shoeing Horses with

Bad Feet!

All kinds of Repairing done to order on short notice.

LIGHTNING COMPOUND

—FOR—

REMOVING STUMPS OR ROCKS

Will remove them at half the expense of ordinary means. We have the agency for the Townships of

Keating, Eldred, Corn and Liberty.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

OVIATT & REYNOLDS,

AGENTS.

Smethport, Pa., Sept. 5, 1883.

CALL ON

C. L. DOUGLASS

For Your

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Boots & Shoes, Etc.

He keeps on hand the best grades of goods to be had in the market. Also Proprietor of

SMETHPORT GRIST MILL.

Feed and Meal

of the very best quality at the very lowest prices. Orders will have prompt attention.

Remember the place, SMETHPORT, PA.

WHEN YOU WANT

BOOTS AND SHOES

—GO TO—

G. A. GROVES & SON,

NO. 28 MAIN ST., BRADFORD, PA.

They Will Charge You Fair Prices, But They Warrant Their Goods to be Just as Represented.

You Cannot Afford to Buy From Irresponsible Parties

They Sell the Best At Lowest Prices.

G. A. GROVES & SON,

No. 28 MAIN STREET, - BRADFORD.

New Goods Just Received

At D. C. YOUNG'S.

IMMENSE STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

For Men, Boys and Children.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Complete Line of

DRY GOODS

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,

And Full Stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

All of which were bought CHEAP FOR CASH, and will be sold accordingly.

CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK—NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS

D. C. YOUNG.

Smethport, Pa., Sept. 26, 1883.

JOHN DIGEL'S

MARBLE WORKS.

Monumental and Mantel Designs

Executed in the Best Style from either

MARBLE OR SLATE

Water Street, Smethport, Pa.

H. W. RUBIN,

DEALER IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

Having employed a first-class Watchmaker and Engraver, I am now prepared to do all of such work as belongs to the trade. All work warranted. I have also on hand a fine assortment of

Clothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

J. G. HABERNIGG,

Bradford's Most Reliable Merchant Tailor,

Has just received a Complete Stock of New Spring Goods,

FRENCH, ENGLISH,
AUSTRIAN, GERMAN,
AND AMERICAN.

No other tailor in the oil region gives the same class of work and same quality cloth and trimmings for the amount of money. No tailor in the world can give better fits, and I will sell suits from $20.00 up and pants from $5.00 up.

P. S.—I will remain for the coming year at my store on Washington street. This will make my twenty-seventh year and you're sure to give my customers better bargains than ever. EVERYTHING STRICTLY CASH.

J. G. HABERNIGG,

No. 8 Washington St., Bradford, Penn'a.

McKean County Miner

Smethport, Pa., March 28, 1884.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

A MAD GANG.

THE REPUBLICAN CONSTITUENCY WRECK.

The Disgruntled Democratic Committeemen Pull—Republican Democrats Turned to Take a Back Seat—Contingent and Fort Alleghany Express Their Manners.

The Farming Year Opens.

BRADFORD.

FROM OUTSIDE.

What People are Doing, Saying, Enjoying and Suffering in the Counties Districts Beyond our Borders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

A hacking cough, itching of the nose, grinding of the teeth are caused by worms. Use

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

Sleepless nights, convulsions and straightening out of the limbs in children are caused by worms. Use

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

They are a sure and safe remedy for the cure of worms in adults and children. Try the

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

The most pleasant and easy remedy to take with the best results are

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

They have been on the market for fifteen years and have always given satisfaction in every case. Try the

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

When your druggist offers you anything else do not take it, but make him send and get

E. R. THOMPSON'S

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

Prepared at Titusville, Pa. Price 25c. 8 4t

to any postoffice address on receipt of 25 cents.

CORK SHAVINGS FOR MATTRESSES

The Best Article in Use

for filling beds. On account of its durability it is cheaper than straw or husks. Enough for one large bed costs as follows:

40 lbs. at 6c $2 40
Sacks 50
$2 90

FOR SALE BY

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Pittsburg, Pa. 1 4 4

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General Dealer in

DRY - GOODS,

GROCERIES,

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Flour, Feed, Lumber & Shingles

CORYVILLE, McKean Co., Pa.

New Carriage Shop

IN SMETHPORT.

CONKLIN WAGONS,

COURTLAND PLATFORMS,

ROAD WAGONS,

CARRIAGES,

2ND SLEIGHS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

None but good material used. All work warranted and prices reasonable. Give me a call and you will go away well pleased

SHOP ON MECHANIC STREET

W. H. Wetenhall.

SMETHPORT March 10 1884-yrl

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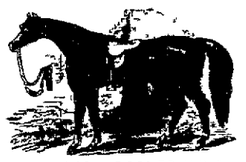
—TO—

Horsemen and Farmers.



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—THE GREAT—

Cleansing and Healing Compound

Is positively guaranteed to cure the worst case of scratches, Cracks, Sore Necks, Mud Fever, or Grease, to which any kind of Horse or Man Centaurine has had a local reputation for twenty years, dating back to the fall of '63 when the compound was discovered. As this is no street quack dodge. The above $500 goes, and if any druggist sells or ever has sold Centaurine in regard to it. Recommendations are loud in its praise. I cure you nothing if it fails to perform what it is advertised to do. Price 50 cents per bottle.

OUR TONIC LAXATIVE

HORSE POWDER

is a purely vegetable preparation free from all mineral, and has for its reputation all the Centaurine. They are not in the cans containing their medicinal properties will be being used. The only true Tonic and Blood Cleansing Compound in the market. Price 25 cents per box.

Do not purchase

White Pine Petroleum Hoof Ointment

The great healing nature in softening the hardened and feverish hoofs. Try a package of these valuable preparations, and if they don't prove as represented your money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Manufactured by

WILSON & BRENEMAN,

Pharmaceutists,

KENDALL CREEK, PA

For sale by all druggists

Grist Mill For Rent.

The [illegible] good offers him [illegible] situated at Farmer's Valley, Pa., on the [illegible] & P. R. R. in good [illegible] repair. The mill is in first class condition, has three runs of stone, good steam power and has all the latest improvements for grinding out the best of work. For particulars call on or address

CHESTER SMITH

Farmer's Valley, Pa.

Feb 14-3m 2 n

M. A. SPRAGUE'S

HARDWARE STORE,

Opposite the Grand Central,

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods

SILVERWARE,

Cutlery, Lamps, Glass, Lead, Oils, Paints, Putty, Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools,

In fact everything usually kept in a First Class Hardware Store. The Closest buyers and Best Judges of what they consume the fact that more goods of same quality can be bought for less money at the above store than any other place in the Country

A COMPETENT TINNER

Always on hand ready to do work on short notice.

ANDERSON & GALLUP,

—DEALERS IN—

Dry Goods and Groceries

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, FLOUR, FEED,

Hardware, Crockery, etc.

DRUGS & PATENT MEDICINES

Prices as low as any other house in the county. Give us a call

Colegrove Pa. Sept 21, 1883—ly

BROWNELL BROS

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, etc.

AGENT FOR THE

White Sewing Machines

OUR MOTTO—"Justice to all."

Smethport, - Pa.

February 6, 1882.

LEGAL.

Court Proclamation

The Hon. A. G. OLMSTED President Judge, and the Hon. H. MASLIN and P. M. FULLER, Associate Judges of the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' and court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, December 14th, 1883, and to me directed, for holding a court of common pleas, at the borough of Smethport, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April 1884, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, Mar. 21st, 1884, and in the 108th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

A. L. WILCOX, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF LEVARI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale on the premises below described, on MONDAY APRIL 7th, 1884, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

All that certain several leasehold estates situated in —— township, McKean county and state of Pennsylvania being a part of the Cronin & Watkins farms and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a post on the east bank of the Tunungwant creek at the southwest corner of lot No 121, thence east 30 and 5-10 rods to corner of lots No 120 and 121, thence north 26 and ½ rods more or less to a post on the south bank of said creek, thence up said creek to the place of beginning, containing 53 acres more or less and being part of lot No 121 in 16 warrant No 2425 and same land leased to Frederick Crocker by Daniel Watkins by writing dated May 20, 1872, recorded in office of McK. an county Pa., in Misc. Book [illegible] page 18 and 20 etc. and assigned to Michael P. Logan by W. R. Roberts by writing dated May 22nd, 1882 and assigned by said Logan to different parties October 26th 1883, both assignments to Logan aforesaid and assignments from Logan to first parties being recorded herewith.

Also—Seventy-three acres in same township county and state in lot 121, being same premises described in lease bearing date the 26th day of May 1875 from E. H. Watkins to Frederick Crocker recorded in McKean county Pa., Miscellaneous Book "E," page 18, on 20th day of August 1876, assigned by W. R. Roberts to S. B. Logan and by Logan to first parties by same paper recorded herewith aforesaid.

Also—That certain piece in same township county and state, being same land described in a certain lease made by Jerry Cronin to Frederick Crocker, recorded in McKean county Pa., and assigned by W. R. Roberts to S. B. Logan and by Stephen B. Logan to first parties hereto by writing recorded herewith.

Together with tanning mills, all machinery and fixtures thereon, all leaches, all engines, all tanks, all feet of tubing, all feet of casing, all feet of sucker rods, one [illegible] derricks and all to it belonging.

Seized taken in execution and will be sold as the property of J. G. Dale, J. D. W. Peck, A. L. Bundell et. al. the suit of Stephen B. Logan use of A. H. McKelvy

A. L. WILCOX Sheriff

Sheriff's Office Smethport Pa. March 20, 1884.

Bowen & Wilson Pl'ffs Att'ys.

Estate of Katherine O'Conor

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE ESTATE of Katherine O'Conor late of Smethport in the county of McKean have been granted to Michael O'Conor to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will make known the same without delay.

MICHAEL O'CONNOR, Ex'r.

Smethport Pa. March 20, 1884.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO

41 and 43 Main Street,

BRADFORD, PENN'A.

GREAT SUPPLY HOUSE.

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS.

HOUSE SUPPLIES,

PAINTS AND OILS,

WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES, BASKETS,

GRANITE IRON WARE,

COMMON TINWARE,

BLACKSMITHS' SUPPLIES,

MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Solid Sterling Silver Spoons.

BABY CARRIAGES,

BOYS' WAGONS AND CARTS,

GENERAL HARDWARE,

THE BEST KEDZIE WATER FILTER.

You can purchase anything you want at this Establishment.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO.,

BRADFORD, - - PA

FALL STYLES FALL STYLES

GREENEWALDS'

124 Main Street, Bradford, Penn'a.

GREENEWALDS'

MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS

GREENEWALDS'

Men's Dress Suits

GREENEWALDS'

MEN'S WORKING SUITS

GREENEWALDS'

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SUITS

GREENEWALDS'

FINE FURNISHING GOODS

GREENEWALDS

Hats—SOFT AND STIFF—Hats

GREENEWALDS'

OVERCOATS—FALL—OVERCOATS

GREENEWALDS'

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

GREENEWALDS'

No Misrepresentations!

Money Refunded!

GREENEWALDS,

124 Main Street, Opposite Riddell House,

BRADFORD, PA.

FALL STYLES. FALL STYLES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRUGS

PATENT MEDICINES,

School Books, Blank Books.

Stationery,

Fancy Goods.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT THE

DRUG & BOOK STORE

—OF—

A. B. ARMSTRONG,

Smethport, Pa.

E. B. McCOY,

Druggist & Pharmacist

No. 34 Main Street,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Fresh and Reliable Drugs, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, And a Full Line of Objects Always on Hand.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded Night or Day.

As Physicians nights best connected with above drug store giving special attention the night calls.

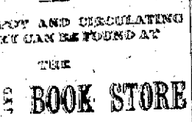
W. T. CALLAR,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS & MEDICINES!

TOILET ARTICLES,

Stationery, Etc., Etc.



—ALSO, FOR—

Wines & Liquors.

General Insurance Agency.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

W. T. CALLAR,
SMETHPORT, PA.

C. V. CILLIS,

dealer in

Drugs and Medicines

PAINTS, OILS,

FANCY GOODS, &C.

KANE PA.

Picture Frames of all Kinds.

BERGSTRESSER'S

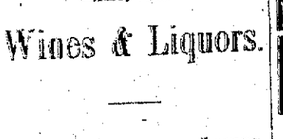
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

SMETHPORT, PA.

COPYING & ENLARGING

A specialty.

Landscaping and Viewing



Specht & Sisco,

PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,

Having purchased the original horse Hearse, now offer it to the public for hire.

SOLE

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST OF ALL

LINIMENTS

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

MEXICAN

MUSTANG

LINIMENT

THE BEST OF ALL

LINIMENTS

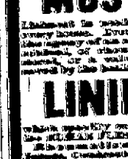
FOR MAN OR BEAST.

E. K. THOMPSON'S

BAROSMA BUCHU BACK-ACHE

LIVER AND KIDNEY CURE.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM



FLORESTON

COLOGNE

Floral Cards and Chromos.

WANTED BOOK CANVASSERS.

MALE and FEMALE

Warranted Cured

Warranted Cured

LEGAL.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.

THE VENDUERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Merchandize, Brewers, and Retailers of Spirituous and Malt Liquors, and Keepers of Restaurants and Eating Houses, and Dealers in Tea, in the county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make public notice that they are appointed and assigned by the commissioners of said county of Mercantile and other taxes for the year 1884, to value, to wit:

AUSTIN TOWNSHIP.

SMETHPORT.

		Tax.
1	T Cooper & Sons	7 75
2	S P Sherwood	7 75
3	W E Varney	7 75
4	James Dennis	7 75
5	S L Tutt & Son	7 75
6	A F Evans	7 75
7	George Redwig	

RESTAURANT.

James Taylor, two tables 30 75

BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.

DEPOT.

8	W H Stevens	7 75

CENTER CITY.

9	Hoffman Jewett	7 75
10	J M Abney & Co	7 75
11	A H Satterlee	30 75
12	Witmer Bros	7 75
13	J D Mayberry	

BILLIARDS.

Albert Shaw, three tables 30 75

BRADFORD CITY.

14	M E Young	30 75
15	H H Houghton, jr	15 75
16	G Hayde	30 75
17	Smethurst Gas Light and Heating Co.	7 75
18	H P Degenhardt	15 75
19	H Hayes & Co	15 75
20	M Levine	7 75
21	W C McBride	7 75
22	Gottlieb Frey	30 75
23	Deniker Wirth	15 75
24	M D Lavery	15 75
25	Grandinwald & Co	15 75
26	W E Seiler	7 75
27	Walker & Neubaum	30 75
28	A Lisso	7 75
29	Bundy Bros	7 75
30	Mc ns & Mitchell	15 75
31	F W Conley	7 75
32	S Myers	30 75
33	S Michaels	7 75
34	Old Well Supply Co., Limited	30 75
35	Appleton, Fletcher & Co	15 75
36	M Rothschild	15 75
37	T H Brown	30 75
38	H Schlesinger	7 75
39	C H Trout	7 75
40	John M Sheffield & Co	15 75
41	Zook & Co	7 75
42	McDonald Bros	7 75
43	C H Daniels & Co	15 75
44	H Goodside	7 75
45	A P Evans	7 75
46	Hartshorn & Co	7 75
47	C W Isbell	15 75
48	C Hartholf	7 75
49	L H Brook	7 75
50	S F Rosenberg	7 75
51	Rosenberg & Co	7 75
52	H Swineburg	7 75
53	David Lewis	7 75
54	Miss E J Buchanan	7 75
55	Gambrinus	30 75
56	L A Stevens	7 75
57	G A Groves & Son	7 75
58	Wilcox Bros	15 75
59	Geo R Fisher & Co	30 75
60	E Rosenberg	15 75
61	Elkan Cohn	7 75
62	Joseph Schlesinger	30 75
63	A Cahn	7 75
64	A Aberthalm	7 75
65	J Hickory	7 75
66	Smith Brothers	15 75
67	Diamonds	15 75
68	H C Sanderson	30 75
69	D O Bunnell	7 75
70	Pabst Pergrave	15 75
71	Thompson & Wood	15 75
72	F W Davis	30 75
73	G Feldenberg	7 75
74	Solomon & Co	7 75
75	F A Grant	30 75
76	L Emery Jr & Co	7 75
77	D Whitney & Co	30 75
78	J K Bidelman	7 75
79	Bradshaw & Marks	15 75
80	Chas F Kemmerer	7 75
81	John Scott	7 75
82	H F Cook	15 75
83	Weaver Bros, 19 Main street	7 75
84	Weaver Bros, 23 Main street	7 75
85	Jno Healy	7 75
86	A E Stewart	30 75
87	John H Whitcomb	15 75
88	H D Tuthill	7 75
89	A J Gallaher	7 75
90	Mrs P Cahen	7 75
91	Freeman & Bros	15 75
92	Miss S Morrison	7 75
93	C L Brothers	7 75
94	Mrs S Rowland	7 75
95	C H Norton	7 75
96	J Cohen & Co	7 75
97	D T Scott	7 75
98	Kessler & Co	30 75
99	Weaver Bros, 19 Main street	7 75
100	Jarecki Manufacturing Co Limited	15 75
101	L H Cudnell & Co	15 75
102	Hawcroft Bros	7 75
103	A McCrimmon	7 75
104	Geo W Cudnell	7 75
105	Mrs Mary Morrison	7 75
106	Mrs Mary Morrison	7 75
107	Mrs Mary Morrison	7 75
108	Mrs Mary Morrison	7 75